

THE SENATE CUTS MONEY BILL.

REDUCES ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS BY \$35,000.

Passes Bill Increasing Salaries of New York City Aldermen to \$2,000 and Bill Appropriating \$200,000 to Buy Land in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

ALBANY, March 26.—The charges made that the economies practiced by Majority Leader Moreland of the Assembly in preparing the annual appropriation bill would render it necessary to add additional amounts to the bill before it could be passed prove to have been without foundation. To-night the Senate Finance Committee, which has been considering the bill since it passed the Assembly, reported the bill to the Senate with a further reduction of \$25,000. The reductions mean that the State officers will not generally get increases in salaries in lieu of expenses, as has been the case, and that economy will have to be observed in many of the offices where there have been extravagances. While some thousands of dollars in appropriations were added by the Senate Finance Committee, it cut out enough appropriations as passed by the Assembly to accomplish the net reduction stated.

The committee made a number of changes in the bill. One of the items that the committee reinserted in the bill, which had been stricken out by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, was an appropriation of \$15,000 for the State Inspector of Gas Meters. This is for the department presided over by Gastrow, the former New York city. The Assembly committee struck out the appropriation because it thought that the State Lighting Commission should perform the work of Mr. Alexander's department.

Assemblyman Storrs's bill increasing the salary of the members of the New York city Board of Aldermen from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year passed the Assembly to-night. Majority Leader Moreland called attention to the fact that this was a salary increase bill.

"The majority of bills affecting New York city which appear on our calendars are for salary increases," said Mr. Moreland. "But if the New York city members don't object I don't see why we up-State members should offer any opposition. Only I want to call attention to these increases."

Assemblyman Burnett demanded a slow roll call, and every New York city member, irrespective of party, supported the bill. The Senate Finance Committee passed the bill appropriating \$200,000 to buy additional land in the Adirondacks and Catskills; although but \$25,000 is to be spent in the Catskills.

Assemblyman Young's bill which means that Andrew Carnegie is to lend his name, if not his capital, to a new trust company in New York city passed the Senate to-night. It increases the powers of a trust company which has a dormant charter.

A bill introduced by Senator Cooper appropriates \$100,000 for the establishment at Bedford Park of a fireproof children's museum to take the place of the present one in the city.

Senator Fancher's bill permitting John L. Snyder, a Seneca Indian, to prove to the bar examiners that he is competent to practice law in this State passed the Assembly to-night. The Assembly advanced to a third reading to-night. Assemblyman Hargrave's bill appropriating the New York City Board of Education to provide for the construction of swimming pools and the employment of competent instructors introduced a bill imposing a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for a term of five years for any one in authority in a New York city hospital who neglects to attend to another hospital of a patient in as sick condition.

The Assembly passed Senator Carpenter's bill extending the term for the completion of the Danbury and Hartford Traction Company Railroad from July 1 next to January 1 next. This is a road that is being built from Danbury, Conn., to White Plains in Westchester county.

The Merchants' Association bill providing for official commissioners in New York city to take the place of the present Supreme Court referees has been introduced by Senator Baze.

HOUSE TO INVESTIGATE.

A Committee to Go Over the Agricultural Department and Spare No One.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A searching investigation of the Department of Agriculture will be begun to-morrow under the direction of a committee of the House of Representatives. The announcement is made in behalf of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Agricultural Department, that the committee will go over the Department with a fine tooth comb. Representative Littlefield of Maine is chairman of the committee that will have charge of the proposed inquiry.

Accompanied by the members of the House committee, Chairman Littlefield will make a visit to the Department to-morrow, where he will have a conference with Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Bays. He will also have a conference with the Department with a view to ascertaining whether there is anything wrong in the investigation. Then he will begin to investigate, aided by his colleagues on the committee. Secretary Wilson has already assured Chairman Littlefield a most cordial welcome and has figuratively thrown the doors of the Department open to him.

Outwardly this would seem to be a little more than a formal affair, but large possibilities are already looming up. While Chairman Littlefield is disinclined to discuss just what he intends to do in the Department of Agriculture, it is known that he will pay particular attention to the crop reporting service, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Weather Bureau and, in fact, every bureau in the great department over which Secretary Wilson presides. He intends to investigate without respect to party, the Commission or anybody else has done, and without fear or favor. Neither the Secretary nor the humblest clerk will be spared.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The battleship Texas and torpedo boat Blakely have arrived at Pensacola, the cruiser Charleston at Tompkinsville, the cruiser Columbia at Guantanamo, the gunboat Nashville at Santo Domingo City, the gunboat Dubouche at Puerto Plata, the tug Osceola at St. Joseph's Bay, the colliers Brutus and Caesar and the supply ship Glacier passed Gibraltar.

The battleship Oregon has sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco, the battleships Wisconsin and Ohio and the gunboat Concord from Cavite for Shanghai, the cruiser Tacoma from Alexandria for Gibraltar, the tug Pontiac from New York for a wreck, the cruiser Galveston from Alexandria for Port Said, the gunboat Eagle from San Juan for duty, the cruiser Chattanooga from Alexandria for Port Said and the tug Potomac from Gibraltar to rejoin drydock Dewey.

WASTE IN PUBLIC PRINTING.

Joint Congress Committee Points Out Ways to Save Money.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A preliminary report on the subject of public printing was to-day presented to the Senate by Chairman Platt of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing.

The committee also submitted two joint resolutions with the object of carrying into effect their recommendations for reform in two directions. The first is in regard to the distribution of documents by Senators and Representatives. Under the existing system each member of either body is allotted the same number of copies of a publication, without the slightest regard to the needs of his constituents.

Thus the North Dakota Representatives have the same quota of reports on citrus fruits as have the Florida members, and the members from the thickly populated districts of New York city have the same quota of reports on irrigation or beet culture as the member from Nevada. The result is the accumulation of unnecessary documents, there being now stored in Government warehouses 9,538 tons of such matter, and this regardless of the fact that thousands of tons have been sold in recent years to junk dealers.

Without changing the number allotted to each Senator or Representative, the committee recommends that the first edition of any given document be limited to the number that would actually be used, and if that is exhausted another edition be printed.

As illustrating the point, the committee refers to the printing of 10,000 copies of the impeachment proceedings against Judge Swiney, which cost \$7,720, and to the fact that 7,100 copies remain undistributed, with a probability of a future demand. To print a second edition would cost only \$85, and the saving would have been \$7,635.

The bound Congressional Record for the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress comprised 93,100 volumes, costing \$122,323, of which 61,555 volumes are undistributed. A second edition would entail an extra cost of \$125. This saving would be \$60,768.

The second recommendation of the committee is that the printing for the various executive departments over which there is no supervision be placed under control of the Public Printer, as a sound business proposition which would result in a great saving.

The House to-day considered the question of printing reform recommended by the joint committee. It first took up the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Landis of Indiana, which authorized the joint committee to determine and fix the number of copies of the editions of Government publications.

Mr. Landis said the joint committee believed that the changes suggested would result in the saving of a million dollars in the printing bill in the first year of their operation.

The joint resolution was passed; also one relieving the appropriation for Congressional printing from being charged with the cost of any paper or ink used in the printing, except for that portion of the edition distributed by Congress. This, it is expected, will work a very substantial decrease in the printing bill by the several departments.

GEN WOOD'S MILEAGE.

His Traveling Expenses From Manila and Back Paid on President's Order.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Taft explained to the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate to-day the mileage and expense account allowed to Gen. Leonard Wood and his aide on account of Gen. Wood's trip from Manila to Boston last summer to undergo a surgical operation, and the return via London. The information was elicited by Senator Overman (Dem., N. C.), who brought out the fact also that Gen. H. C. Corbin had rendered an account for mileage allowances when he returned to the United States, which had been approved by the War Department.

Secretary Taft said that the total allowance to Gen. Wood amounted to \$8,000. Gen. Wood first asked for leave of absence to come to the United States without stating the object of his visit and it was allowed, but later, when it was learned that he was going to undergo a surgical operation, the order was changed to put Gen. Wood on duty and allow him expenses, a practice that prevails in the army in cases where the commanding officer of the unit is absent.

Gen. Wood returned by way of London on orders of the President, who desired him to consult an eminent English surgeon, and the expense of the President's expenses were paid.

Secretary Taft said that an error was discovered in allowing expenses on the trip over, and the only way to correct it was to cut out expenses via Hongkong and compute them direct from Manila to Boston. Mr. Taft said the President was responsible for Gen. Wood's return via London, the General having been desirous of going back across the Pacific until the President ordered him to London for treatment.

It is the only case where an officer was allowed mileage while traveling on an ocean liner," inquired Senator Overman.

"It is not," replied the Secretary with a smile. "Gen. Corbin asked mileage when he traveled on the Manchuria, but it was disallowed."

There were a number of questions propounded by Democratic Senators in an effort to bring out the cause of Gen. Wood's injury and the nature of the accident, but these were refused to be asked struck from the record of the hearing.

VIOLATIONS OF EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The President Directs Bureau of Labor to Make a Complete Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—President Roosevelt directed the Bureau of Labor to make a complete investigation of the charges preferred by the American Federation of Labor that the national eight hour law is being grossly violated in many instances. Charles P. Neill, the Commissioner of Labor, had a conference with the President in response to a summons from the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt's wish that the allegations made by the federation last week be investigated thoroughly was made known to Neill.

The President had already directed that each of the executive departments of the Government report to the Secretary of Labor any and every violation of the eight hour law which may have been brought to his notice; also that all cases of specific complaint in this regard be referred to the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor will turn such reports over to Commissioner Neill, and an investigation of each case on its merits will follow.

It may be necessary for the Bureau of Labor to employ additional inspectors in order to carry out the work contemplated by the President.

House Seats J. K. Kalamianole as the Delegate From Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Driscoll of Elections Committee No. 3 reported to the House to-day, in the contested election case of C. P. Jaeken vs. Jonah K. Kalamianole of Hawaii, that Jaeken was not elected and that Kalamianole was elected delegate from Hawaii, in which conclusion the House concurred.

In its report the committee recommended that the law governing the election of a delegate from that Territory be amended. The Territory was organized in 1900, and since then there have been two contests over the election of delegate.

Free Alcohol for Use in the Arts.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Sub-Committee on Ways and Means to-day tentatively agreed to a bill to provide free alcohol for use in the arts and sciences. The measure will be reported to the full committee on Wednesday and soon thereafter be submitted to the House.

PROHIBITS RAILROADS FROM ISSUING PASSES.

Another Prohibits Them, Under Heavy Fine, From Contributing to Campaign Funds—Amendments To Be Voted on Five or Six Days Before Vote on Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Indications that the debate in the Senate on the Hepburn rate bill was flagging prompted Mr. Tillman, in charge of that measure, to give notice to-day that he would to-morrow ask that a day be fixed for a final vote on its passage and that five or six days prior thereto be devoted to the consideration of amendments under the ten minute rule.

This announcement followed a speech delivered by Mr. Overman of North Carolina, who favored a court review provision; and the discussion which then arose over amendments proposed by Senator Foraker to provide penalties for giving passes and by Senator Culberson to prohibit campaign contributions by railroads. Neither of these amendments received action because, according to the custom that has grown up, it was supposed they would be discussed on the day of the final vote on the bill and many Senators in that belief were absent. Mr. Tillman hoped that the Senate to-morrow would be prepared to consider and dispose of some of the pending amendments.

Mr. Foraker proposed an amendment prohibiting under penalty of fine up to \$1,000 any railroad from issuing passes to any one except its own employees, and providing that the private cars of the officers of one road should not be hauled free on other roads, but should pay the same as others for like service. He asked Mr. Tillman, in charge of the bill, if he would accept the amendment.

Mr. Tillman, recalling the peculiar conditions under which the bill was reported, doubted his power to accept amendments on behalf of the committee. He favored the amendment, however.

Messrs. Culberson and Fulton having suggested that free tickets and free transportation be added to the prohibition, Mr. Tillman asked at a time so near the closing of the session that he could not have had in process of incubation an anti-pass provision far more drastic than those already proposed. He suggested that Messrs. Foraker, Culberson, Fulton and La Follette get together, agree upon a separate bill prohibiting passes and have it passed by unanimous consent. The suggestion, however, was not accepted and the amendment went over.

The same fate met an amendment proposed by Mr. Culberson prohibiting railroads under \$10,000 fine from contributing to campaign funds, in addition to fines double their contributions and imprisonment for offending officials.

A long discussion of the method of procedure with regard to amendments followed, more than a dozen Senators contributing. Mr. Tillman, out of regard to the absent Senators, thought no amendments should be voted on to-day, but the majority of the strength of custom, that that order would be reached until the day fixed for voting on the bill.

It is developed, however, that the rules permitted amendments to be acted on at any time. He therefore gave notice that to-morrow he would suggest, if the Senate were to vote on to-day, that the Senate should not be asked to vote on the amendments until the day fixed for voting on the bill.

Mr. Hale of Maine thought the time should be enlarged to five or six days, and spoke of the amendments as being of even greater importance than the bill itself. He suggested that Mr. Tillman prepare an order fixing the time at five or six days, and the present order of considering the pending amendments.

This was accepted by Mr. Tillman, who gave notice that to-morrow, when there was no attendance on the part of the Senate, he would propose that the Senate fix a date for taking a final vote on the Hepburn bill.

The bill of debate was closed by Mr. Teller of Colorado with some remarks against the historical attacks of certain magazines upon the Senate for failure to pass the Hepburn bill.

ASSEMBLY REAPPORTIONMENT.

Odell Trying to Fix It So That He Can Control New York City Committee.

ALBANY, March 26.—General indignation exists in legislative circles over the desperate efforts being made by Benjamin B. Odell Jr., to manipulate the reapportionment of the New York city Assembly districts so that he can get control of the New York city Republican caucus. It has been learned that the only matters of special importance that will keep the Legislature here are the insurance bills and the reapportionment bill. But for the fight that Odell is waging in New York city the reapportionment bill would be in the possession of the Legislature before this, but until it can be seen how matters are to turn out in New York city the legislative committee appointed to arrange the reapportionment under the latest State constitution is doing nothing.

With the aid of William Halpin, Lemuel Elmer, William H. Ten Eyck and a few others, Odell is now trying to take the reapportionment out of the hands of Herbert Parsons. But the interference of the State chairman in this matter may prove to be his undoing quicker than he realizes. To-night John Gunner, leader of the Twenty-eighth New York city district, is in Albany. Mr. Gunner is also a port warden. Others are expected to come to Albany this week. They will consult with Gov. Higgins, and Mr. Odell's schemes will be neatly nipped in the bud.

Mr. Odell and his assistants are endeavoring to map out the reapportionment in the upper districts of New York city, so that the Odell men will be benefited and the anti-Odell men will be inconvenienced. Several of the downtown districts are to be abolished and increases made in the upper part of the county where the heaviest increase in population has occurred.

Senator Alfred R. Page, first vice-president of the Republican county committee, has served notice upon the Odell men that he will regard any action taken by the county committee as merely advisory, and in spite of this warning the leaders of the Odell faction will try to defeat him through the aid of the Odell leaders in the Senate. Mr. Parsons, Odell's nearest competitor for the leadership of the county committee, is a member of the Senate Committee of Seven Members on Reapportionment. There are three Odell men on this committee.

The sub-committee on reapportionment was appointed by the executive committee, but it contains one or two Odell men. Every step it has taken has been transmitted to Mr. Odell, who has immediately sent for the leaders whose districts are threatened with elimination and has promised to protect them. He called a general conference of the leaders in New York city last week in the hope of forming a combination that would recommend his own scheme of reapportionment. In spite of the election of Mr. Parsons, Odell immediately sent for the Republican executive committee, and it is through this body that he is acting. No time has been set for the report of the sub-committee, but it is expected that it will be taken in Albany to convince some of the leaders who are inclined to side with Odell that it will be to their interests to stand by the Parsons plan of reapportionment.

NO TARIFF REVISION THIS YEAR.

Chairman Payne Declines It for the Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There will be no effort looking to any revision of the tariff at this session was practically decided by Chairman Payne of the Committee on Ways and Means, when, in response to a request made by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the committee, for a hearing of the members of the Massachusetts delegation in favor of a readjustment of the tariff, he expressed the opinion that a majority of the committee were opposed to a revision at this time. Mr. Payne's reply follows:

"Yours of the 21st inst. reached me last evening. You refer me to the declaration of the Massachusetts delegation in favor of the national Republican platform. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the announcement in the national platform that rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration. The question now presents itself as to whether the conditions are now such that the public interest demands a change in tariff rates. This question can only be settled by the concurrent view of the majority of the party in power and responsible for legislation.

While there is a group of members of the House who believe that a few changes should be made at another group or groups who believe the changes demanded by the other group injurious, but that the tariff should be changed in regard to other items in the schedules, I think you will agree with me that a majority of the Republicans in the House do not concur in the opinion that there should be a general revision of the tariff.

While there is a majority of Republican members who concur that the tariff should be amended in some few items, there is a smaller group who believe that the tariff should be changed in a number of items at the present session of Congress.

Our people have not forgotten the dishonest but plausible claims that were made by our opponents in 1890, following the passage of the McKinley bill and the unfortunate results of that election. The resulting change of policies was especially disastrous to the business and labor interests of the country through the year 1890. Surely we ought not to repeat the experiment in the year 1900.

Congress is not prepared to review the tariff schedules in that calm, judicial frame of mind so necessary to the proper preparation of a tariff at a time so near the closing of Congressional elections. The Dingley bill was the most successful ever enacted. Its practical results were so evident to the country during the eighteen months that elapsed between its passage and the next election that it should have continued the policy of that bill to the present day. It would be unfortunate should any precipitate action in the future result in a temporary reversal of the policy of protection in the United States.

It is the opinion of the majority of the country that the tariff should be maintained as it is. The Dingley bill was probably as free from defects at the time of its passage as any new law which could now be enacted. During the nine years of its operation the country has enjoyed prosperity unparalleled, a prosperity which at the present time is simply marvellous. We may well hesitate to take any chance of interrupting the business of the country by a general revision of the tariff.

I cannot therefore agree with your delegation that it would be best at the present session of Congress to enter upon a consideration of the tariff with a view to its revision and readjustment. I have reason to believe that it is also the judgment of a decided majority of the Committee on Ways and Means. Sincerely yours, SHERBORN E. PAYNE.

Bills Passed in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the House to-day seven bills were passed, including a bill to amend the act relating to the Columbia bridge; also, Senate bills authorizing the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to bridge the Yellowstone in Montana, the Missouri in South Dakota and the Snake River in Idaho, in constructing its Pacific Coast extension; and permitting Prof. Simon Newcomb to receive the decoration of the order "Pour Le Merite, Fur Wissenschaften und Kunst."

The House also passed a resolution of the American Philosophical Association of Philadelphia to be represented by a committee of ten members at the celebration in that city of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.

The House also passed a bill to place anthrax and diphtheria serums on the free list.

ELEVENTH AVENUE BILL A LAW.

Gov. Higgins Signs It and Gives His Reasons in a Memorandum.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Saxe-Stanley bill, providing for the removal of the New York Central railroad tracks from Eleventh avenue, was signed by the Governor this afternoon. Gov. Higgins accompanied his signature with the following memorandum:

"The immediate purpose of this bill is to require the New York Central Railroad to remove its tracks from the surface of Eleventh avenue in Albany. It is my opinion that the removal of the tracks from Eleventh avenue is a public improvement, which is now operated by steam locomotive power at grade. No one contends that the company should continue indefinitely to enjoy its present privilege, which is a public nuisance, and so to terminate it is desirable to move at once in the right direction toward the accomplishment of a plain duty, if the bill is not fatally defective.

The bill is objected to on constitutional and other grounds. It is said that it is a local act which embraces more than one subject, and that it therefore contravenes the provisions of the Constitution that 'no local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and shall embrace the title.' The Constitution, article 11, section 10. If, however, the provisions relating to the collateral subject are not in any way connected with or dependent upon the main subject and may be stricken out, leaving the residue of the act complete, feasible and capable of being executed, the act with the void provisions eliminated is valid. The objection, if any, which exists on this ground is not fatal to the main purpose of the bill.

TO MAKE COLUMBUS DAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) to-day introduced a bill making October 12, the anniversary of the discovery of America, a legal holiday, to be called 'Columbus Day.'

POSTUM CEREAL.

A TROUBLE MAKER.

Coffee Poison Breeds Variety of Ills.

A California woman who didn't know for twenty years what kept her ill, writes to tell how she won back health by quitting coffee. "I am 54 years old," she says, "have used coffee all my life and for 20 years suffered from indigestion and insomnia. Life was a burden and a drag to me all the time, and about a year ago my ailments got such hold upon me that I was regularly 'sick in bed' for several weeks each time.

"I was reluctant to conclude that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I am thankful that I found out the truth. "Then I determined to use Postum Food Coffee exclusively for a week at first—for I doubted my ability to do without the old kind of coffee for any length of time. I made the Postum carefully, as directed, and before the week expired had my mind and body in a perceptible increase in strength and spirits.

"Seeing the good that my short experiment had accomplished, I resolved to continue the use of Postum Food Coffee, cutting out the old kind of coffee entirely. This I did for nine months, finding, daily, increased cause for gratification at my steadily improving health. My indigestion gradually left me, my sleep returned, I gained 26 pounds in weight, my color changed from a sallow to a fresh, rosy hue and life became a blessing.

"Then I thought I would try the old kind of coffee again, and did so for a few weeks. The punishment for deserting my good Postum, however, was a return of my old troubles.

"That taught me wisdom, and I am now, and shall be all my life hereafter, using Postum Food Coffee exclusively. It is enjoying the benefits it brings me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in place.

FIGHT ON MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

THE REPEAL BILL ATTACKED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

It Provides for a Recording Tax and Mr. Wade Says It Was Conceived to Evade Paying the Tax Under the Present Law—Bill Put Over Until Wednesday.

ALBANY, March 26.—Assemblyman Wade of Chautauque, stung to anger because of his inability to keep the bill placing a recording tax on mortgages and repealing the present annual Mortgage Tax law in his committee on taxation, to-night made sensational charges in the Assembly chamber where the Recording Tax bill came up on the order of second reading. Mr. Wade's main charge was that the people who had taken mortgages on demand were behind the bill placing a recording tax on mortgages in order to evade payment of the mortgage tax under the law of last year. He offered as an amendment that all taxes on mortgages due until June 30 next shall be paid the same as if the law was in force.

Assemblyman Dowling (Rep., Brooklyn) refused to accept the amendment. Mr. Wade said that he would fight the bill in its present form until he had either amended or defeated it. He called the Dowling bill the most obnoxious bill that has come before the Legislature this session. He said:

"I know the source from which it emanated. I know in what organization, that has resorted to every known ingenuity to escape the provisions of the Mortgage Tax law, this bill was conceived. The Allied Real Estate Owners Association is behind this bill. For what purpose? They would not be for any bill that did not permit an evasion of the Mortgage Tax law. Take the trust companies, the savings banks and the money lenders of the State. They are holding of the tax payments on the mortgages they hold until June 30 next. Adopt my amendment and see how they will be for this bill.

"The city of Syracuse. The trust companies there have loaned \$900,000 on mortgages and have paid \$134 taxes, waiting until June 30 to make the remaining payments if this bill does not become a law. The savings banks of that city have loaned \$1,000,000 on mortgages and they have paid \$114 so far in taxes.

"Is this bill in the interests of the borrowers? Not much. Last year when three Senators and myself were framing the Mortgage Tax law, a representative of the Allied Real Estate Owners Association came to us. We had finally placed a provision in the bill which would prevent the borrower from being compelled to pay the tax. The provision was that the borrower would have to bear the additional burden of the tax. We took care of that in the bill. Then this representative of the Allied Real Estate Owners Association said: 'You cut that provision and we will support the bill.'

Mr. Wade charged that the money lenders were taking mortgages on demand and not paying the tax, waiting until June 30 next to see if it is made necessary to pay such taxes, but expecting that the Dowling bill will go through and they will escape payment.

Assemblyman Agnew interrupted to ask a question, adding to the question: "The gentlemen have made many statements concerning mortgage taxes that have not come true."

Mr. Wade took offense at this, insisting that Mr. Agnew had intimated that he had made false statements.

Mr. Agnew apologized and said that he should have said predictions instead of statements.

Senator Herman Patton of Erie also offered an amendment which would strike out the provisions in the Dowling bill which provides that under this proposed recording tax law there shall be no exemptions.

After some parleying the bill was finally put over until Wednesday. Mr. Wade promises to make some additional amendments regarding the efforts to repeal the mortgage tax law.

An interesting bit of legislative gossip was going the rounds of the Assembly to-night. The Committee on Taxation, of which Mr. Wade is chairman, is composed mainly of members who are opposed to the Mortgage Tax law. It is expected that the committee will make an effort to repeal the Mortgage Tax law from being reported.

If you want a pure whiskey mellowed by 10 years-repose-in-the-wood—ask for



It's Pure RYE That's Sure
Crop of 1895
SOLD IN GLASS ONLY
NEW YORK & KENTUCKY CO., Sole Proprietors

Of Equal Importance to the Air We Breathe Is the Water We Drink.

Filtration Will Not REMOVE DISEASE GERMS
All SCHULTZ Products are compounded with DISTILLED WATER and CHEMICALLY PURE SALTS
CARL H. SCHULTZ
Artificial Mineral Water and Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla and Lemon Soda.
430-444 First Ave., N. Y. Tel. 3420 Madison Sq.

SHOT GIRL AND HIMSELF.

Restaurant Keeper's Daughter Wouldn't Marry Walter—He's Dead; She May Die.

Vincenzo Carignano, 24 years old and until two weeks ago a waiter, shot and severely wounded Louisa Franchini, daughter of Giuseppe Franchini, proprietor of the Café Rival at 109 West Thirty-eighth street, yesterday morning and then shot and killed himself.

Carignano was a waiter in the Hotel St. Regis until he met Louisa Franchini two months ago. He fell in love with her and left the St. Regis to be a waiter in Franchini's café. His suit was distasteful to the girl and her mother, but Carignano was persistent. Finally, two weeks ago he was discharged. Since that time he has haunted the neighborhood and intercepted the girl on the street whenever she appeared. Sunday night he met her as she was on her way to call on a girl friend.

"If you do not love with me I will kill you," he said, and drew a revolver and shot Louisa Franchini in the right arm and the man told her mother. Carignano disappeared into a café. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning he went into the Café Rival. His clothes were disheveled and he looked as though he had been drinking. In the restaurant at the time were Theresa Rinaldi, a waitress, and Henry Barbour, a waiter. Carignano called for something to eat and for some drinks.

Louisa Franchini, who acts as chaperon, went to the back room of the café when she saw Carignano coming in and she told the waiter to call her father.

"I want to see your mother and not your father," Carignano called out. "I know that she is going to take you to Italy, as your father is going to get out of this business. I want to say good-by."

Louisa Franchini had come out into the front room by that time and was about to press a button which connected with her father's room, when Carignano jumped up from the table and made a rush toward the girl, who stood perfectly still. He seemed to be in a frenzy of rage. He pressed the button and the door revolved and he fell. The bullet took effect in the girl's side and she fell. Carignano fired another shot which went wild. He then turned and fired at his mother, who was in the room. The shot killed her instantly.

The café was in an uproar by this time and it was some time before any one had presence of mind enough to call an ambulance. Dr. Shenshane answered from the New York Hospital. The girl was taken to the hospital in a critical condition.

Carignano had a furnished room at 234 West Twenty-fifth street with a family by the name of Porgia. According to the Porgia family Car